THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. LY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per

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STREET

SUNDAY MARCH 21, 1897.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NEPOTIOUS COUNCILMEN.

Nepotism must be raging in Richmond, to call forth such an ordinance as that which has passed the Common Council, and which contemplates forbidding memhers of either branch to vote to clevate to office near kinsmen and marital rela-

True, the Board of Addermen has rejected the ordinance, but a committee of conference has just recommended the Board to reverse its action. Under the circumstances, we must presume that the evil complained of exists, but we cannot believe the remedy proposed will avail.

If we understand the State Constituqualifications for voting and holding office, and with an due respect for our City Council, we doubt if it has the power to amend or abrogate any of the provisions of that instrument.

If a man be eligible for office, any other qualified voter has the right to vote for

The Legislature of Virginia, when it passed the first electoral-board bill (Anderson-McCormick law), required that the members of these boards should be freeholders, but the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia declared that that requirement was unconstitutional and void. And so the Legislature had to be reconvened in midsummer to pass another law.

The fact is, the provision with reference to freeholders was inserted in the law unintentionally; the Legislature knew that it could not add to the qualifications for holding office prescribed by the Constitution.

A man, no matter what may be his official or unofficial position, may vote for himself, or for his son, or his father, or his brother-in-law, or any other person who is qualified to hold office under the Constitution.

The only good likely to come out of the proposed ordinance is that it will call public attention to the evils of nepotism-an offence most of us are quick to condemn in others, yet are willing to practice ourselves.

If the proposed ordinance should pass the Board and be approved by the Mayor, it would be a dead-letter; it could, not be enforced. It would only be an addition to the many laws that are made not to be enforced.

It may be, however, that the discussion that has taken place will not be without good effect. Public attention will be drawn to the evil complained of, and, possibly, members of the City Council will be less eager hereafter than heretofore to hoist their kin and connections into office. But there never was a time within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" when charges were not made that many men went to our City Council in order to provide places for kinsmen or connections. Population and opportunities considered, we doubt if the evil is as great now as it was formerly. Without having any statistics to present in support of our position, we venture to say that there has been an improvement here in this respect in late years. Stif, that the evil exists, or is believed to exist, is shown from the councilmanic nction to which we have referred. It remains to be seen, however, whether the City Council will persist in trying to pat upon the statute-books of the city "law" which, it should know, will be 1:0 law-it being conceded that the State Constitution cannot be abrogated by any

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS. Despite the war fever in Greeca, archaeological investigation continues to be prosecuted with unabated vigor, and late Atherian newspapers report several recent finds of great interest, the descriptions of which are summarized and commented upon in the last Nation. The Germans, in their excavations near the Areopagus in Athens, discovered a potsherd, on which had been scratched in ancient characters the name of Themistocles. This was used, it is believed, either when this statesman was ostra- be always.

earlier, when he succeeded in securing the ostracism of his rival, Aristides, the Just. Three similar ostraka were previously known, one bearing the name of Megacles, uncle of Pericles, and two bearing the name of Xanthippus, the father of Pericles. Two of these were found on the Acropolis, and the other near the Ceramicus. The excavation of the theatre at Delphi by the French has been completed. This is connected with the sacred precinct (peribolos), of Apollo's Temple, and is said to be well-preserved. It has seven sections (kerkides) of seats, with thirty-three rows in each section.

In his excavation on the northern slope of the Athenian Acropolis, Kabbadias, Ephor-General of Antiquities, found other aves besides those formerly known and assigned to Apollo and to Pan, and determined that which has been called the cave of Pan to be the grotto of Apollo akraios. Ten votive inscriptions were there discovered, on small marble tablets, which had stood in niches in the rock. These inscriptions are surrounded each by a wreath, which Kabbadias believes to represent myrtle, and each bears the names not only of the chief archon of the city, but also of the archon

busileus and the thesmothetae. The place where the altar of Apollo stood is learly marked. This grotto, remarks the Nation, is of special literary interest, since it was the birthplace of Ion, according to Euripides's play of that name. The same excavations of Kabbadias brought to light steps cut in the rock which lead to the stairs that were laid bare in the excavations of 1886. Up these steps the Persians may have climbed in their invasion of Greece under Xerxes in 480 B. C.

At Ambelaki, on the Island of Salamis, fragments have been found of an ancien inscription in the Corinthian alphabet, which proves to be the first two verses of the epitaph composed by the poet Simonides of Ceos for the Corinthians who perished in the battle of Salamis; "Once we dwelt in the well-watered city of Corinth, but now Salamis, the island of Ajax, holds us." The dialect is strict Dorian, while the literary tradition of Dio Chrysostom and Plutarch gives the epigram of the Ionic poet in an Ionic form. It is thought that the spot where the inscription was found was the burial place of the Corinthians, and that, possibly, the graves of the others who fought at Salamis lie near.

As bearing upon a somewhat similar field of knowledge, it may be noted that Dr. Adolf Neubauer, the well-known Semitic scholar, and assistant librarian of the Bodlelan, has just edited in collaboration with A. E. Cowley, of Wadham College, Oxford, a Hebrew text of portions of Ecclesiastes, which is a recent discovery among a mass of Hebrew and Arabic fragments acquired through Professor Sayce. The Bodleian Hebrew fragments consist of nine consecutive leaves, or eighteen pages, and, singularly enough, they form the continuation of a single leaf, or two pages, brought to Cambridge in 1896 by Mr. S. S. Lewis, The Nation says the importance of Dr. Neubauer's publication in its bearing upon questions of Biblical criticism can hardly be overestimated. Hitherto, it adds, the original Hebrew text of Ecclesiastes has been regarded as hopelessly lost, and the fortunate discovery of this large portion of it will consequently excite all the more interest.

A Culpeper correspondent of the Fredericksburg Free Lance writers that paper that in 1842 and 1843 under the Van Buren Administration nearly everything the farmer had for sale was lower than tion aright, it sets forth what are the at present-horses sold for from \$15 to cording to age; cows, fresh, from \$6 to \$8; dry cows, \$4 to \$6, and calves, for 75 cents to \$1 each; sheep at 60 to 90 cents lambs, 50 to 75 cents; hogs, \$1 to \$3; bacon, cents per pound; turkeys, 15 cents each, and chickens for the asking; eggs. 4 to 5 cents per dozen; corn, 25 to 30 cents per bushel; flour, \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel for the best; mill offal, 25 to 20 cents per 100, or 5 to 6 cents per bushel; hay, at any price they could get, and everything else n proportion. Money, he says, was scarcer than ever known before or since. even the United States Treasury being well nigh empty. The late Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, told the correspondent a few years before his death that he was in Congress about that time and there were only a few thousand dollars in the Treasury and the government officials had to go upon the streets of Washington and borrow money to pay the officers' salaries.

> Ex-Senator Brice is said to be about to build a hundred-thousand-dollar residence at Lima, O., which fact, we suppose, may be regarded as due notice to the Ohio Legislature, in particular, and the country at large, in general. A Lima special says: "Brice again has designs on the Senate, and if successful, he hopes four years hence to be the Democratic nominee for President. With all these ambitions in view he sees he wil have to more closely connect himself with Lima and the State of Ohio. Should the next Legislature be Democratic, Brice will be a candidate against any free silver man. Brice's agents are already manufacturing sentiment for him in all the Democratic strongholds, and with a one-hundred-thousand-dollar residence in Lima there could be no charge that he is not a resident of Ohio."

"Silver Dick" Bland's return to the House of Representatives after the hiatus of one Congress was signalized on Friday by quite a demonstration in his honor. In his remarks on the Dingley bill, he spoke, it is said, "as though he had not been absent a day, all of his old mannerisms being noticeable. His rising was the signal for rapturous applause by Democrats on the floor and in the galleries, his reception being quite remarkable." "Do what you will," he warned the Republicans. "Pass this tariff bill and saddle additional taxes on the country. The day will come when the people will demand money to pay these taxes. You have refused them, and they will turn to the party of low taxes, which will again come into power." (Ap-

General Horace Porter, who has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to France, may not be able to speak the French language, but, we venture to say, he can dine in French or any other tongue, with ease and fluency.

The two fatalities, reported this morning as resulting from boxing bouts, show what the pugilistic trend can do when at its best. The "carnival" at Carson has more than its own sins to

The horrible Pearl Bryan murder incident seems to have been closed in due and ancient form, after all. So may it BIG AND LITTLE COUNTIES.

It is nothing new for us to be told that a considerable number of counties in this State draw from the State Treasury in expenditures for enforcing the criminal laws and in public school funds a deal more of money than they pay in. Still, it is an important thing to remember, whilst we are talking about retrenchment and reform, a constitutional conven-

tion, &c., &c. It is a fact well worth remembering, too, that the cities and towns of Virginia pay into the State Treasury by far the greater part of the money with which we support the government, pay the interest upon the public debt, sustain the public schools, &c.

It is worth some thought, too, that, if we did not appropriate \$1,250,000 per annum to the colleges and public schools, we could cut down our tax rate from 40 cents on the \$100 to about 23 cents on the \$100-and this notwithstanding the fact that we pay out \$313,000 per annum to care for lunatics and \$143,000 for pensions to disabled veterans and widows of our deceased soldiers. But who wants to reduce taxation by the adoption of any such expedient? Not many people, we

Many other more or less sensible suggestions have been made as to reducing pub-He expenses. We have heard very intelligent gentlemen say that Virginia has present, we would divide it into 70 or 80, tion. and thus save the tax-payers money in many directions. But the present formation of counties is fated to stand, we think, constitutional convention or no.

Again, it is said that each county ought to be made to pay its own criminal expenses. This would come pretty hard upon the little counties, and we can imahave to choose between allowing violabankrupt themselves. Richmond would be much benefited by such a change, but public policy. At the same time, it does seem that there ought to be some sort of check put upon the State's expenditures in certain counties of this State.

There would be less objection to imposing upon each city or county the cost of caring for its lunatics than there would penses. It would seem that no county could ever be "swamped" by having to pay the expense of its own insane confined in the State asylums, or hospitals, as they are now called. But the little counties, we suspect, would "kick" against such an arrangement.

Very able arguments may be made pro | er. and con on the question of returning to each city and county the amount paid in by it on account of school funds. We shall not enter upon the matter herebut the present system presents inequalities that ought to be corrected, if it be possible to do so without impairing the effectiveness of our school system.

Excepting Texas, which is rich in publie lands, we doubt if any Southern State appropriates more money than Virginia does for purposes of public educationnearly \$300,000 per annum for collegiate institutions and about \$950,000 for public schools. So, too, we have a heavier interest charge than any other Southern State-\$714,000 per annum, including the excess of interest paid to colleges and

All these are subjects for consideration, no matter whether we are to have a constitutional convention or not. The remedies for some of the evils from which we suffer may be found in constitutional amendments proposed by the Le gislature. If it should be thought desirable, the Legislature could propose amendments abolishing the offices of County Judge and County Treasurer. So, too, it could propose amendments throwing upon the counties many of the charges that the State now bears. But when we come to consider seriously the question of restricting suffrage we are free to say that we do not believe it could be as wisely and safely treated in a Legislature as in a constitutional convention. It is a subject that might require months of discussion; but if solved satisfactorily and so as to last for the next quarter of a century, it would be a boon for which we would all be grateful However, we doubt if our people are yet ready to consider this question, They need time to think it over and canvass

If called now, a constitutional convention would in all probability meet and adjourn without action upon the suffrage question, so ill-prepared on the subject is the public mind.

So, we think we would better wait for that ripening of public opinion, which will come before very long, and which will enable us to attack the suffrage question boldly and effectually.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET. Despite the fact that he is nearly 9 years of age, Mr. Gladstone has lost none of his power as a pamphleteer. Truly, he is England's Old Man Eloquent, as well as her Grand Old Man. His recent deliverance on the Cretan question, which is at once an arraignment of the Salisbury government and an appeal to Christendom, is a magnificent effort. It voices the sentiment of the masses of all civilized nations. It does not lay on too vigorously in dealing with either Great Britain or the other Powers touching the concert to curb Greece's ambition and prevent the emancipation of thousands of Christians from the yoke of the "unspeakable Turk," and the writer stands upon justice and truth.

And yet the document comes with questionable grace from Mr. Gladstone, unless we are prepared to concede that he should be held exempt from criticism for inconsistency. We have only to go back eleven years to find that Mr. Gladstone's animadversions upon Salisbury fo uniting in coercive measures against Greece apply to his own record. He arraigns the Salisbury government for doing what a Liberal government, of which he was the head, did, under very similar conditions, in 1885. That year opened with Salisbury in power. Greece and Crete had both suffered great grievances; the pan-Hellenic feeling was at fever-heat, and warlike preparations were in progress in Greece that threatened the peace of Europe. The Greek army was mobilized, and then, as in 1897, the Powers, Great Britain included, united in sending notes to Athens demanding that the little kingdom abandon its hostile attitude towards Turkey Early in February, 1885, while this demand was still pending, the Conservative ministry went out, and was succeeded by a Liberal ministry, with Mr. Gladstone as Premier. This change of government inspired bright hopes among the

ment from the man who had so often thundered against Turkish atrocities, than had been accorded them by Salisbury. But they were doomed to disappointment. Both Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, although they had posed prominently as phil-Hellenes, gave the Greeks Judge W. E. Homes, of Mecklenburg

to understand that the new government would adhere to the policy of their predecessors, and that policy was adhered France, as she has been in the present crisis, was apposed to an attitude of menace; but, then, as now, finally, yielded to the will of the majority; a blockade was established; Greece was forced to put down the sword and demobilize her army; the "Great Assassin of Europe" was encouraged to continue his oppression of Christians, and the pan-Hellenic dream again faded, for the time

Against Mr. Gladstone's personal character no one can justly say anything. But his political record on many great questions is that of a trimmer. He has been much more aggressive and independent out of power than in power. If we except Rosebery, who, by agreement, caught Gladstone's mantle of premiership when the latter threw it off, under no Premier has Great Britain suffered more humiliation than under the Grand Old Man, as witness the Khartoum disaster and Majuba Hill. Indeed, it may be a question whether, after all, the many more countles than she ought to failure of Gladstone to avenge Majuba, have. Perhaps this is true. Perhaps if and to relieve Gordon, did not constitute we had to deal with the question as a a heavier blow to British influence perfectly original proposition instead of and prestige than Rosebery's great dividing our State into 100 counties, as at | fiasco, as involved in the far-East ques-

None the less, it may, as asserted, be true, especially in view of the bold declaration of the Liberal leaders respecting their party's policy regarding Turkey, that the Gladstone pamphlet promises to lead to the downfall of the Salisbury government. Certainly, the British public appear to be more in sympathy with Gladstone on the current issue than on any other issue he has ever raised. In the mean time, however, it begins to It afterwards turned out, however, that look as if the Graeco-Cretan matter by some means (how has never been exmust either be settled by peace or war we doubt if that change would be good | before there will be an opportunity for political conditions in Great Britain to influence either result. The war spirit in Greece, which, a few days ago was thought to be dying out somewhat, has crisis is becoming more acute every day, and the indications seem to be that be in imposing upon it its criminal ex- Greece is determined to force the hands of the Powers at all hazards, and that

Ex-Senator David B. Hal is now being spoken of for election to the lower house of Congress, so that there may again be heard the crow of the Wolfert's Roost-

Why He Knew.

"I know she's a kicker," He said as a sicker Refrain twittered out from the juvenile wild!

"I couldn't forego it, I just had to know it As soon as my ears caught the mewl of the child."

Sometimes. A charge of murder in New York,

By legal elasticity, May be interpreted to mean, A charge of electricity.

Filling a Want. "Look out there, Uncle, that dog may

'Da's all right, sah. I kyan 'say dat I got any se'us obstercles ter he doin' it,

"What! You don't object to his biting

"Not in de lens', sah. Yo' see, Mistah, I be'n fishin' all de arternoon, an a sensatium like dat w'at yo' intermate ud sorter break der mernotermy.

Classified.

Dumbleton: Have you met Skipper lately?

Finsher: Not in some time. Dumbleton: You have no idea how he has improved since his return from Paris. The more you consort with him the more you like him; he really grows on you, don't you know? Flasher: Ah yes, I see; a paris-ite.

In New York. Jester: Did you hear of Anthony Comstock's latest sensation-his arresting one of New York's leading society women?

Quester: No; what did he arrest her Jester: Why, he overheard her telling a friend that she had nothing to wear, and he arrested her for fear that she might wear it.

A Safe Retrent.

Lipper: Your friend Waters was a very retiring fellow, wasn't he? Couldn't stand notoriety at all. Chipper: Indeed, he couldn't; that's the reason he went to Kentucky.

Lipper: And why to Kentucky? Chipper: Because he felt that there his name wouldn't be in every one's mouth.

A Righteons Referee.

Master: Jasper, did you notice anything unusual in my condition when I came home last night? Jasper: No. sah.

Master: And yet some of my friends want to make out that I was drunk. Jasper: Dat zackly w'at make I say w'at I do, sah.

Expert Opinion.

Mrs. Bungle: I see by our town paper that the constable arrested a squatter last night; what is a squatter, anyway? Mr. Bungle: Ha, ha! Don't know what a squatter is, er? Why, it's one er them bird dogs that the hunters take to go gunning with.

All Alike. Newcomer: If there is one thing I am

particular about, it is the staff of life. What kind of breadstuff do you have at your boarding-house? Mossman: Our house? Oh, all the bread's tough there.

Capine Wear.

"Major's got his knickerbockers on, hasn't he, mamma?" said Freddle, as the family dog came in after a long run. "Knickerbockers?" repeated his mother. "Yes," replied Freddie, "short pants, you know."

Rather Queer.

"Funny about Leach, ign't it?" "What's funny about him?"

"Why, the doctor says his being tied down to business so much has completely unstrung htm." It sounds funny to hear a man say

The voyager in business waters does Hellenes. They fully believed that they not always reach the haven of prosperity would receive more sympathetic treat- by puffing his sales.

to our moral advancement.

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

How the Defects in the Present Law May Be Cured. Franklin, Va., March 18, 1897.

Some time in February an article from

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

county, was published in the Dispatch with reference to certain desired amendments to the law giving magistrates jurisdiction of all misdemeanor cases, and about the same time your correspondent from Onancock gave your readers what purported to be the views of Senator LeCato in support of the said law and those of Dr. Charles Smith, in partial opposition to it. Inasmuch as I proposed said law in the House of Delegates (by means of an amendment which I offered to the bill of another member) and am largely responsible for its passage, I deem it my privilege to have sage, I deem it my privilege to have something to say with reference to the criticisms of the law above referred to. A brief history of the legislation is as follows: When the bill amending section 4106 of the Code (which is the law today), was sent from the House, where it originated to the Senate, there was sent originated, to the Senate, there was sen along with it a companion bill amending section 4016 of the Code, so as to reserve to grand juries their inquisitorial func-tions in misdemeanor cases, and prescribing that when a grand jury presented or indicted a person for a misdemeanor that the court should certify said presentment, indictment, or information to some magistrate in the district in which the offence was committed, who should try said person for said misdemeanor, with right to accused, of course, to appeal from his decision to the County Court. After much and vexatious the Senate committees, I succeded in having both these bills reported to the Senate only a few days before the end of the session. Much opposition devel-oped in the Senate to both bills, and the outcome was that the bill to amend section 4015 (with reference to grand juries) was defeated and the other bill, to amend section 4106, was amended (as the Senator who had it in charge thought, and as every one believed), so as to give magistrates concurrent jurisdiction with County and Corporation courts of misdemeanor cases, and as so amended passed both Senate and House. plained) the amendment supposed to have been added to said bill in the Senate was not so added, and the bill, as passed was, as it had originally passed the House-that is, giving magistrates exclusive original jurisdiction of misde meanors, which is the law to-day.

The only objection to the law is that flamed up more flercely than ever, the flamed up more flercely than ever, the no one considers it his duty to report to no one considers it his duty to report to a magistrate, and as the grand juries have no functions in such case, that said offences go unpunished. Now, it will be seen at a giance that had the Senate not defeated the bill above referred to, amending section 4015 of the Code, this objection would not have existed, and I cannot but believe that at the next ses-sion of the Legislature a bill will be passed curing this objection, and practipassed curing this objection, and passed cally doing the very thing advocated by Judges Homes in the article referred to, and curing the objection urged against the bill by the local-option people on the

Eastern Shore.
The law is certainly a good one, both for the State, which it saves a large sum of money each year in criminal expenses, and for individuals, by affording them a convenient and inexpensive forum where petty offences that they are accused of having committed can be quickly disposed of, always with the right to the accused, where he thinks he is wronged by the judgment in said forum. wronged by the judgment in said forun to appeal to the higher tribunal. With such an amendment added as that which was proposed to section 4015, giving grand juries the right to inquire into misde-meanors, I do not believe that there is 10 per cent. of the voters in the State 10 per cent. of the vol., who would oppose the law.
J. C. PARKER.

Proposed Skirting of Chimborazo-Park by the Traction R'way Co.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I am glad to see the Traction Company's move to extend its track around Chimberazo Park. I was in favor of it from the first. I would suggest that the road be brought back to Thirty-second street, thence cross Broad street to the margin of the park, then hug the park all the way 'round to the beginning. There should be but one track, of course, It has always occurred to me that no other beautiful view of this city would linger so long in the mind of the tourist as the varied and exquisite prospect from this point. It would be a joy forever. I would suggest one caveat-that is, that the speed of the cars be reduced while making this circuit to not more than three or four miles per hour. It would est an outrage to hurry the tourist be almost an outrage of beauty.
through this scene of beauty.
W. W. P.

March 19, 1897.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I see from this morning's Dispatch that Richmond Traction Company presented a petition to the Grounds Buildings Committee last night, petitioning the committee to recor City Council that they be allowed to extend their street railway through our lovely Chimborazo Park. It would be a crying shame to allow them to do so. Why tear up and disfigure the drives and walks of the most beautiful park in Richmond, when it would not benefit one single citizen? Let our honorable Council go out to Oakwood Cemetery and see the miserable condition in which this ompany has put Oakwood avenue, and do not think one of them will vote for the Chimborazo franchise.

March 19th.

The Governorship.

(Essex Letter in Free Lance.) The Hon. J. T. Ellyson's boom for Governor has met a most cordial and avorable reception among the people of that in King and Queen Mr. Hoge Tyler has a considerable following.

A CITIZEN.

Polish Catholic Church Burned. TOLEDO, O., March 20 .- St. Hedwig's Polish Catholic church, on La Grange street, erected six years ago, at a cost of \$50,000, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The insurance is small. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are rumors of incendiarism.

(Land of Sunshine.)

Wet winds that flap the sodden leaves! Wet leaves that drop and fall! Unhappy, leafless trees the wind be-Poor trees and small!

All of a color, solemn in your green!
All of a color, sombre in your brown:
All of a color, dripping gray between,
When leaves are down!

O for the bronze-green eucalyptus spires. Far flashing up against the changeless blue! Shifting and glancing in the steady fires Of sun, and moonlight, too! Deep orange groves! pomegranate hedges And varnished fringes of the pepper

And ah! that wind of sunshine! Wind of light! Wind of the seas! CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

You cannot trifle with your health. If

Get the Best.

you are weak and nervous, broken down your blood disordered; if you have committed excesses, overtaxed your energies, or in any way injured your health, you should have the treatment of Dr. Greene, No. 35 west Fourteenth street, New York city, the distinguished specialist, whose wonderful cures have made his name that drunkenness is a standing menace famous. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter free. He has developed the most perfect and successful system of cure through correspondence. Write him about your case, and a core is assured.

What Was the Trouble?

Health Broken Down, Heart Troubles, Torpid Liver, Consumption, Rheumatism

Whatever It Was, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured by Its Power as The One True Blood Purifier.

Discouraged people are numerous now - some because of lost business, others because of lost health. All may find fresh inspiration and valuable suggestions in the following.

a commercial traveller, and owing to the feeling left me, and when one bottle had hardships of my life, long railroad jumps, been taken, I had regained an appetite

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.;

all kinds of exposure, and sudden changes and strength was coming back. After of climate, etc., my health gave way. finishing the third bottle I was able to Physicians did not help me and I was go about my commercial duties. I congives up to dis. My illness developed a tinued to improve, and to satisfy my mind

Complication of Diseases.

I was without ambition or appetite. All He pronounced me 'sound as a dollar,' strength had left me. One doctor said I Three months later, I passed a rigid exhad heart disease, another torpid liver, amination for insurance. I have since a third said it was lung trouble and been in the best of health, notwithstand. another consumption, and so on. I have ing my travels, and I give no doubt, symptoms of all these complaints and even that of rheumatism, Sarsaparille, as each season since I have judging from the stiffness and pains in my joints and legs at times, were manifest. I was unable to attend to business, was confined to my room and frequently lay in a comatose state for hours. I was so feeble, and so little encouragement was offered, that I began to wonder

Where I Would be Burled. Finally, as a last effort to help myself, I its favor." A. J. LEITCH, home address, decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The Cass House, Saginaw, Michigan.

jeffects of a few doses of the medicina "Gentlemen: For 12 years I have been seemed almost magical. The depressed that I had fully regained health, I submitted myself to a doctor for examination,

All the Credit to Hood's

taken several bottles. It keeps my blood in good circulation, gives me a keen appetite and leaves no room for that tired feeling which naturally finds easy prey among those of my calling in the summer months after an early spring hustle. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the means of saving my life, and I gladly speak in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Price \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The Best Spring Medicine

806 East Main Street.

for this week only, beginning TO-MORROW (Monday), March 22d, A SACK COAT AND VEST, in either Cheviot, Serge, Thibet, Worsted, and A NICE SELECTION OF TROUSERINGS—the TION OF TROUSERINGS-the entire Suit made to order for

ing, and no comparison whatever with the garments ordinarily made clsewhere at these prices. This is a special inducement for those contemplating giving orders for Spring Suits to place their orders in advance.

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for Good Canvas. for the best Book Muslin, for sleeve

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5c. for 4 yards Velvet Binding.

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3 spools of Brocks's Best Machine Cot
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White Cotton Tape. 1, 2, and 3c.

New Veilings, pretty ones, 12 1-2, 15, and

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for 10c. Whisk-Brooms.
for 20c. Whisk-Brooms.
for Boys' Real Heavy 25c. Bleycle Hose.
5c. for Ladies' Lisle Gloves, Tan, Gray, and Brown.
25c, for 3 pairs Men's Tan or Black Full-Regular Made Socks.
19c. for the best 75c. Suspenders.
8 and 16c. for Good Elastic Suspenders.
29c. for a Good, Comfortable-Fitting

rset. 7 1-2c. for a regular 50c. Corset. 50c. for H. & S., R. & G., W. B., and 70c. for H. & S., R. & G., N. B., and C. B. Corsets.

10c. for a nice Leather Purse, to suspend from the belt, with oxidized trimming; worth 15c.

5c. for the very best 8 and 10c. Apron Ginghams.
5c. for 2 skeins of Embroidery Filo or
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5c. a bottle for Hoyt's Best German

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The finest cloth, good tailoring, and no comparison whatonp-Shakersquart Dippers

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Dress Linings of all kinds sold cheaper here than anywhere else:
4c. for the best Kid-Finish Cambrics.
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6 for 25 Cents.

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